723 "latent enemies of the people." Mobilization exercises
722 are periodically staged, to test the apparatus. Speakers addressing mass meetings denounce American and British "imperialists" and "warmongering aggressors." War morale permeates the administrative apparatus, the Party and army circles. Workers are urged to strain every effort for the "defense of the Soviet motherland" and to increase the output.

● [207] Radio listening sets are still in existence. Their number is considerably smaller than before the war, inasmuch as permits are required. Such permits are given by the authorities to "loyal citizens" and every applicant would automatically place himself under suspicion. "Radio points" are installed in KP/b clubs, "Red Corners," and loudspeakers blare out the broadcasts from Vilnius and Moscow.

Nevertheless, several hundred unregistered radio receiving sets are owned illegally, and foreign broadcasts are heard.

Population and Minorities

162 Lithuania presently has roughly 2,300,000 inhabitants—a loss of 200,000 within the single year 1948. However, over 200,000 Soviet nationals—armed forces, MGB, MVD, and settlers—replaced the natives. The colonists settled where the long arm of the guerrillas cannot reach them—in large cities and in the areas where there were Russian settlements prior to 1940: in Zarasai county, and at Jonava and Kruonis. Russians are also settled in the Klaipėda District and in the western areas (Samagitia) which were largely depopulated by the retreating Germans and several "operations" of the MVD-MGB. Few Russians settled along the Polish-Lithuanian frontier and some 20,000 Lithuanians "repatriated" from Poland were moved there. East Prussia—in both the Russian and Polish-annexed sections—is settled predominantly by White-ruthenes (Byelorussians), presumably in an attempt to erect a Whiteruthenian "wedge toward the sea" which would finally cut off Lithuania from the Baltic.

Kaunas has a population of 150,000, of whom 60% are Lithuanians. Vilnius has a population of about 160,000, of whom 37% are Lithuanians, 23% are Poles, 40% are Russians and others. There is no longer a separate Polish underground since the "repatriation" of Poles.

There are practically no native Germans left, but there are thousands of German vagrants, mostly women and children who seek food and work on farms. Some Tatars, Karaims and Gypsies survived.

563 About 3,000 native Jews stayed in the country and some 15,000 other Jews arrived from Russia. The Jews settled in the cities and occupy the more important posts in the administration. Their children attend Russian schools exclusively. For these reasons, the natives distrust Jews. Even those Jews whom the Lithuanians had saved from extermination during the Nazi occupation at great personal risk, avoid helping those who aided them. In fact, when now approached for aid to save their benefactors from deportation, they complain that "food had been bad" when they were hiding on Lithuanian farms.

In Butrimonys, where some 100 Jewish families lived before the war, only several families survived. One of the surviving Jews was especially ungrateful toward the farmer who had saved him at great per-